THE VICTORIAN JUBILEE.

Holstein, and Frince Louis of Battenberg, Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein, the Crown Prince of Germany and the Grand Duke of Hosse. Two abreast, Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Marquis of Lorne; the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh Irode alone. This eccort, composed as it was extirely of the sons, sons in law and grandsons of the Queen, all brilliantly uniformed and riding magnificent horses, elegantly caparisoned, presented a splendid spectacle, and inspired enthasisam everywhere. All along the route as the carriage bearing the Queen came in sight, the cheering started up afresh, and when she had proceeded a short distance the cheering had become a mighty roar which seemed steadily to increase in volume and eventually to be continuous and mighty. The enthusiasm of the people appeared absolutely boundless. The Queen was manifestly delighted. Her face were a constant smile, she bowed and thanked the people, and whenever on the way she recognized any person she fairly beamed with Joy. Over her black costume the Queen were a white lace gown. Her bonnet was of white netting of lace, with an inwought coronet of diamonds. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, rode close to the Queen all along the Journey both ways. The procession was closed by parties of Life Guards and Indian troops.

The Queen's carriage was a large one, of checolate color, wheels red and the royal arms in gold emblazoned upon the panels. Red moroeco harness was used for the horses, which were otherwise decorated with royal blue ribbons. All the servants wore state liveries of scarlet and gold. The other carriages containing members of the royal family were of a gregous character, horsed with loar bays each, and all open.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION. The procession proceeded at a smart walking pace into Constitution Hill and then adopted a more deliberate gait. Owing to the lateness of the spring the beautiful green of the avenue trees, the sweet odors of the hawthorns and the splendid uniforms of the military, coupled with the enthusiasm of the crowd, made the becasion one of refreshing enchantment. The procession slowly made its way until the Wellington Arch was reached, and then the first introduction to the London

Streets ensued.

Emerging from the Weilington Arch, the first to greet the Queen were the convalescent patients and others at the 8t. George's Hospital, which was packed from basement to roof, seats having been erected for many thousands over the roof of the hospital. On reaching Piccadilly the Queen was seen to look up at Apsley House, and as she passed the mansions of her intimate friends. Bee glanced somewhat hastily at their abodes, more especially when passing the Duke of Cambridge's, Baron Rothschild's, Baroness Burdett-Couties and John Bright's old apartments. It was not until Devonshire House was reached that the Queen began to realize the grand preparations that had been made to greet her. Here the Marquits of Hartingon had had a spacious gailery erected, from which many hundreds of gayly dressed ladios waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the Queen. reets ensued. Emerging from the Wellington Arch, the first to greet

the Queen.
Facing Devonshire House, at the Bath Hotel, another gigantic booth and been erected, and from this point to Westminster Abbey every point of vantage had been seized by contractors to fix seats. Shop fronts and first floors were rented at from £20 to £60 each, and in some moors were rented at from £20 to £60 each, and in some cases even more.

The fronts of the Burlington Areade, the Royal Academy, the Egyptian Hall, St. James's Parish Church (where 1,000 children were seated and sang "God Save the Queen ") and the Museum of Geology, were packed with human beings.

On reaching Recent Circum

On reaching Regent Circus, where six main streets converge, the sight was a memorable one, the streets being all splendidly decorated with flowers, flags and evergreens, etc. Many of the imposing commercial buildings along the way were one mass of herbs. Many of the shops hereabouts had their fronts removed and elegant bondoirs formed in their places.

The procession, as viewed from the Duse of Yerk's colpmin passing down the hill from the Circus to Pail Mail East, was a remarkable sight. The shouts of the people were plainly heard from the top of the column in one vast rour.

Many American ladies and gentlemen had secured seats at a commercial establishment in Waterloo Place, and joined in the enthusiasm as warmly as the English. Passing around Pali Mall east a large gallery English. Passing around Pali Mall east a large gallery was erected over the colonnade of Her Majesty's Theatre, while 1,500 chairs, rented at from two and three to five guineas each, were all filled at Waterioo House, in Cockspur-st. Trafaigar Square was now reached, and every where one looked nothing but heads were 10 be seen. The crowd here was tremendous, and completely eclipsed any that has assembled at the greatest political gatherings of recent years. The steps and lions of the Nelson column were crowded with people, while the roof and steps of St. Martin's Church and has steps of the National Gallery were packed with a dense nob. After crossing Trafaigar Square, where the vollec had great difficulty in keeping the people back, the procession gradually approached Northumberlandive, which, on its southwest side, i mainly covered with two gigantic hotels, viz., the Hotel Victoria and the Hotel Metropole. These, as well as the newly erected Constitutional Club building, were crowded with sight-seers.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM. sching the Thames Embankment the procession had to make a detour almost at right angles. From the new National Liberal Club to St. Stephen's Club the enthusiasm was indescribable. Men clambered up the trees in such numbers as to injure many of them.

All along the Thames Embankment, where not occupied by public garlens, seats and galleries had been exceted.

created to phone garacies, sears and galaries had been created. On thretiag into Bridge-st, around St. Stephen's Club, Her Majesty obtained a full view of the Abbey and the preparations which had been made in Parliament Beuare. The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed by the lofty grand stand called "St. Margaret"s, the seats of which were sold for five guineas each. Another block of seats, called "the Canning stand," accommodated 1,400 persons. All around the square, and even across the river at St. Thomas's Hospital, windows were crowded with people.

By the time the royal procession got started from Buckingham Palace the weather had become pretty warm and the breeze, so refreshing all the morning, began to subside. While the procession was passing through Pall Mail three persons in that thoroughfare were sun-A number of persons along the route were d into insensibility and were removed to hospitals, il policemen were overcome by the heat and taken in ambulances. ourse ridden by the Marquis of Lorne was restive

The horse ridden by the Marquis of Lorne was resurve while the procession was moving along Constitution-st, and threw the Marquis. He managed to alight unburt. The Queen stopped her carriage and asked the Marquis if he was injured. He assured her he was not, walked aloneside the carriage a short distance, and then mounted another horse and continued his journey by a shorter route to the Abbey, having fallen behind and relinquished his place as one of the royal escort to the Queen's carriage.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The scene at Westminster Abbey was most brilliant. Every seat was filled, and every person present was a distinguished person. When the identities were enumer-ated it seemed as if every locality the world over had sent one or more of its representative personages to do honor to England's Queen on Britain's greatest holicay. There never probably in modern times assembled under one roof an audience so well and so brilliantly arrayed. Every man present entitled to wear a uniform or decoration had both on new or burnished up. When this audience was all seated the acene was incomparable. When the sun shone brightly through the noble stained windows of the Abbey, its rays fell upon an unaccustomed sight, and the picture was indescribable. This audience, banked up as it was in courch, was anything but sombre. For a while, when all were seated, there was quiet, but this was only temporary and lasted only long enough to enable the people to locate one another. Then there was the life of recognition and of goash, and it graduated rapidly into a noisy hum. This was startling to a person who entered suddenly, considering the place and who were buried there, but the strauger was soon fascinated, and himself added to what had struck him as descertation. sent one or more of its representative personages to do

'and who were buried there, but the stranger was some fascinated, and himself added to what had struck him as desceration.

Busy and interested as were the people making this irreverent congregation, some personages entered the Abbey strong enough to compet general attention and recognition. When the Marquis of salisbury, the Queen's Prime Minister, entered and proceeded to the place set apart for him, he was cheered. When Mr. Gladstone was observed quietly edging his way to his seat he was also cheered. Such was the eagerness of those who had assured places in the audience at Westminster to be on hand that scores of lords and ladies repaired to the edifice at unnecessarily early hours, and, as many of them admitted, without having partaken of any breakfast. It was a strange sight to see flasks and sandwiches exchanged in such a crowd, and eagerly used by numberless aristocrats, unable longer to withstand hunger or thirst. This business, when added to the hum, at times seemed irreverent, even on Jubilee Day, in Westminster.

THE UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES.

THE UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES. The uniforms and costumes were giaringly out of place in the "dim religious light" of the old brown fane. The lords and court officials must have felt that they were acting in some quaint masquerate. I was not long ago conducted through his gallery of ancestral portraits by a acting in some quaint masquerade. I was not long ago conducted through his gallery of ancestral portraits by a duke who occupies a high official place in the official circle, and who, personally, is one of the most genial, plain-going men imaginable. As he was telling a story of one particular portrait I made a remark upon the peculiar breeches and shoes it was of the Henry VII. period) when his Grace broke his early laugh as he pointed to the picture, saying: "And to think that I shall mave to dreas up in that style if I live to see the Frince's coronation?" The Duke hold me he possessed—and would wear—the suit which his father had worn at the Queen's coronation, exactly as in the painting—and he kept his word. The beefeaters, as the buffetieres or yeomen of the guard are called, were in full array down the Abbey gangway, and a more picturesque costume than this red cloth with black velvet and red. white and blue ribbons and gold facings it would be impossible to devise.

Outside the Abbey door the royal trumpeter heralds took their atand and blew their attring fanfaronade as Majesty approached. These gorgeous funkies, like their cousins, the Queen's bandsmen, look like tailors' dummies made up of buillion, with a jockey's black velvet cap by way of set off. It cames out during a debate in Parliament on the estimates that each cost wors by these gilded nummies has \$200 worth of gold in its lace, and the loyal taxpayer has the honor of paying for a new suit every third year, i believe.

The queer old wooden arm chair in which the sovereigns for enturies have been crowned was wheeled from back of the sitar and, covered with gorgeous cloth of gold, for the second time served as the throne of Vectoria. Behand the seat is the aucient stone of Scone, on which the Klags of Scotland stood when they were crowned. Tra dities (which never liest assures us that this is the texp.

HER MAJESTY ENTERS.

On the procession nearing the Abbeythe troops sainted, guns were fired, the belis of churches rang out merry peals and flags were run up, the cheering being continued until the Queen had passed into the west door between the twin towers Sir Christopher Wren added to the Abbey, and walked right over the slabs that indicated the spot where George Pealedy's coffin awaited its conveyance by a man-of-war ship to America, and the graves of Livingsions and Lord Ciyda. After passing through the vestibule her Majesty was conducted to the grand dais under the lanters tower. She was surrounded by the Sambers of the royal family.

The scene in the Abbey when the Queen autered was

dazzling. Ten thousand people were seated. They all rose. The women discarded their wraps and revealed the full spiender of their beauty and attire. The tiers of galleries had been built in the Abber with seats for 10,000. The peers and their wives were seated in the south transpept. The ambassadors and diplomatic corps were seated right and left of the peers. Members of the Louise of Commons were placed in the north transpept. The seats for members of the reigning families of Europe, etc., were within the communion rails. All the great learned societies and corporations were represented, while the notables of the law, science, art and agriculture and workingmen's representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom had seats duly allotted to them.

them. The Queen was evidently profoundly impressed with the scene prepared for her. She was noticeably pale when she reached the dais. She soon, however, recovered and regamest the bright and pleasant aspect she had borne all the morning.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services in the Abbey in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee were conducted according to the carefully prepared programme which has already been

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of West-

published.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster alone conducted them. Nearly every disnitary of the Established Church, however, was present, besides a great number of distinguished clergymen belonging to other denominations. The Queen's advent was arranged so that she entered the Abbey precisely at noon. Br. Bridge, organist of the Abbey, who had for the occasion a specially trained choir of 250 voices selected from the great choirs of London, a number of eminent soloists, besides a large accompaniment of brass instruments and drums, gradually drew the immense congregation into Silence and their respective places to be prepared for the Queen's coming by regidering a number of selections in a manner that made every person within hearing of the great organ eager to catch its softest note.

When the Queen reached the Abbey and the royal procession was forming in the marquee outside of the west door, the state trumpeters, in gold anderimson uniforms, executed fanfares from the organ loft nearly in the centre of the edifice. When the clergy, at the head of the royal procession, moved into the church, the National anthem was rendered by the organ. The music was thrilling. The andience rose as a unit and lent their ten thousand so profound, that many persons were moved to lears. It was at this moment that the Queen appeared within the doors. Then the singing of the anthem ceased and the processional march from Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" was given by the organ during the progress of the Queen and the royal family to the data.

When they were seated, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster, who had taken their places within the sacrarium, began the zervice by asking of God a blessing upon the Queen.

The Deum Laudamus was then sung by the choir to the music composed by the Prince Consort, the Queen having requested this.

THE PRAYERS.

The Lord's Prayer was said and the responses (adapted to the occasion) were intoned. Then the three following special prayers were offered up:

special prayers were offered up:

Almighty God, we humbly offer unto Thy Divine Majesty our prayers and hearty thankszivings for our gracious sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, unto whom Thou hast accomplished full flfty years of sovereignty. We praise Thee that through Thy grace she hath kept the charge Thou gavest her in the day when Thou didat set the crown upon her head, bidding her "to do justice, stay the growth of iniquity, and protect the Holy Church of God, to help and defend widows and orphans, to restore the things gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and condrim what is in good order; to keep the royal law and lively oracles of God." We blees Thee that Thou hast heard through sorrow and through by our prayer that she should possess the hearts of her people. And we humbly pray Thee that for the years to come she may rejoice in Thy strength, and at the resurrection of the just enter into Thine immertal kingdom. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, who didst cail Thy servant Victoria, our Queen, as at this time to the throne of her ancestors in the governance of this realm, we yield Thee humble thanks for the abundance of dominion wherewith Thou hast exiled and enlarged her emptre, and for the love of her in which Thou hast knit together in one the hearts of many nations. We praise Thee for the swift increase of knowledge with power for the spreading of truth and faith in her times and gifts above all that we could ask or think. And humbly we beseech Thee that, overmastering both sinful passion and selfish interest, and being protected from templations and delivered from all evil, the unnumbered peoples of her heritage may serve Thee, bearing one another's burdens and advancing continually in Thy perfect law of liberty, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Annen.

O. Lord, our God, who upholdest and governest all things in Heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers with our hearty thanksgivings for our sovereign lady, Victoria, as on this day s Almighty God, we humbly offer unto Thy Divine Maj-

PICTURESQUE SCENES IN THE ABBEY. The Abbey was now a blaze of magnificence. On the right of the royal dais the Lord Chancellor in his magnificent robes of state and flowing wig, a mass of velvet and ermine, was scated. Behind him sat 500 peers of the realm and their peeresses, attired in costumes of rich velvet and sumptuous silks. Behind these sat the Lord office, and the diplomats, whose bosoms were covered with decorations. On the left, and facing the Lord Chancellor, was the Speaker of the House of Commons, also

cellor, was the Speaker of the House of Commons, also wearing his robes of office with the golden mace before dnin. Behind him were the members of the House of Commons and their wives, all richly arrayed for the occasion. So, on either side of her, the Queen's eyes would fall upon two brilliant masses, splendid in colors and dazzling with jewels.

The ralleries, when reach up to the lofty apase, were crowded with a black mass of clergymen. Lown the nave the sye was greated with a bright array of military and naval uniforms. Conspicuous among even all this brilliance were the dazzling oriental costumes of the Indian Rajaks, sparkling with precious stones.

The rays of the sun, streaming through the colored windows, gave a rich and varied glow to an assemblage

Indian Rajans, sparking with precious stones.

The rays of the sun, streaming through the colored windows, gave a rich and varied glow to an assembliage winch in itself was as picturesque the world has ever witnessed. The long spaces between the Abbey pillars glowed with the irridescence of many rainbows. The scene was of more than regal splendor and must have reminded the Queen of the lavish display of grandeur which signalized her coronation. Court officials who have seen both say to-day's spectacle far exceeded that of the coronation in magniticence.

Among the notables that could be seen from the Press gallery were Fremier Salisbury, wearing the order of the Garter, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Aleester, Lord Ashbourne, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Glaistone, in court uniform, with Mrs. Gladstone, James Russell Lowell and Mr. Blaine. In the gallery overlooking the dais Queen Rajolani and Princess Lilloxalani, in rion golden robus, were seated in the sacrarium, just under the stream of crimson rays falling through the windows. Among the royalties who awaited the Queen's arrival was the blind King of Saxony, who was led to a seat in the choir near the dais, beside whom sat the Queen's arrival. Another fanfare intimated that she had taken hereat in the coronation chair. Outside there had been heard a continuous roil of cannon salutes and pealing of belis, all mingling with the thunderous ac clamations of the people. But a sudden hush feil everywhere when the Queen's arrival another fanfare intimated that she had taken hereat in the coronation chair. Outside there had been heard a continuous roil of cannon salutes and pealing of the proper belis, all mingling with the thunderous ac clamations of the people. But a sudden hush feil everywhere when the Queen's behalf. This was followed by the singing of a service then began, the Canon Intoning and the choir responding, with an appeal to Alnighty God in the Queen's behalf. This was followed by the singing of a service then began the canon for the day (front The Deum' t

The Queen, rising from the coronation chair, signalled to the heir apparent to approach her. The Prince of Wales immediately stepped to Her Majesty's side and, making a low obelsance, kissed her hand. The Queen kissed her son on the cheek before permitting him to

depart. The Crown Prince of Germany next approached and kissed Her Majesty's hand, an example which was fol-

kinsed Her Majesty's hand, an example which was followed by every other prince on the dais. In each case Her Majesty returned the sainte with a motherly kiss on the cheek or forehead.

The Princesses on the left of the Queen, headed by the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess of Wales, then went through a similar ceremony. The salutation of the first named lady was remarkable for its warmth and heartmens and the more remarkable in the fact that just as Her Royal Highness was about to retire Her Majesty called her back and kissed her a second time.

time.

Then Her Majesty intimated to the Lord Chamberlain that she was ready, and the return journey was begun, the organist playing the "March of the Priests" in "Athalie" as the procession, in the same order as at the commencement of the proceedings, left

order as at the commencement of the sacred edition.

The ceremon, throughout was most solemn and impressive and was followed with the closest attention by the Queen and those who sat around her on the dais. The Indian princes, too, all of whom were furnished with books, appeared to regard the service as one demanding strict attention.

The Queen left the Abbey leaning on the arm of the

Indian princes, too, all of whom were furnished with books, appeared to regard the service as one demanding strict attention.

The Queen left the Abbey leaning on the arm of the Lord Chamberlain. The procession, which came by the Thames Embankment returned via Whiteh-di, passing the War Admiralty and other State Departments, which were decorated with flags and festoous all along their fronts. The return was made smid a prolonged and unbroken successior of popular acclamations. The Queen responding by bowing is the right and left. The procession reached Buckingham Paiace shortly after 3 o'clock, and five minutes later Her Majesty passed into the palace amidst the most tunnituous cheering, with her escort of generals on either ada. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, who had hurried to the Paiace by a shorter way from the A-bey, were present to receive her. The Queen bore her journey well, and was seen acon after returning laughing and smilling at the Rajace, and kissing her hands to them.

Other Americans present at the service in the Abbey were United States Minister Lawton, Senators McPhesou and Haile, Congressman Perry Bellmont, ex-Governor English, of Connecticut; Mr. Giffilian, of Minnesota; Professor Parker, of Dartmout College, and Joseph Pulitzer.

DRESS OF THE QUEEN AND HER ATTENDANTS. The Queen's dress was not striking. Across her breast she were the broad blue ribben of the Garter. The only other decoration she were was that of the Order of Co-burg-Gotha. The most conspicuous figure in the pre-

cession was the German Crown Prince, whose mag-nificent physique, set off by a snow-white nificent physique, set off by a snow-white uniform, shone conspicuously among the princely throng. The Prince of Wales, who wore the familiar red uniform secued insignificant in comparison. The Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, who were a curious but picturesque

secured insignificant in comparison. The Grand Duse Sergius, of Russia, who wore a curious but picturesque cape, was, after the German Crown Prince, much the most striking figure.

Upon the dais the princesses were light colored dresses, except the Duchess of Albany, who was attired in black. The Crown Princess of Germany were a robe, the front of which, was of allver and gold embroidery of Turkish design, wronght with real silver and gold thread. The train was of pale French gray corded silk. The front was gracefully tied with loops and long ends of dark olive green velvet. The bodice, made high to the throat, was of silk, with a vest of the embroidery, bordered narrowly with olive green velvet. She wore a bonnet of the same embroidery as on the front of the dress, trimmed with gray tulle and olive velvet ribbon.

Among the dresses of the peeresses that of the Duchess of Bedford was notable for softness and grandeur of color. It was of royal purple velvet, trimmed with antique Malines lace. The bonnet was of the same material as the dress. The Duchess of Manchester wore a dress of white and gold moire, worked with gold thread and gray silk in arabesque design. The Duchess of Koxburgh wore a train of broebe gauze over the white silk, draped with black lace. The Duchess of Sutherland and her daughter wore robes of broad-striped satiu and moire, draped with jetted gauze. Generally, the dresses of the ladies in waiting outshone those of the royal personages present.

A reception and bacquet was given at the palace to

A reception and banquet was given at the palace to-night, the guests being limited to members of rojal fami-lies and diplomata. Mr. Phelps was present.

GREATEST STATE PAGEANT IN ENGLISH HISTORY. The Jubilee demonstration was a stupendous success. Vast multitudes numbering over a million people have witnessed the greatest state pageant in English history. With perfection of order, not a single incident occurred to mar the harmony of the great demonstration. I e scene presented by the long line of streets, what with draped pavillons, endless floral vistas, innum erable gayeties of flag, banner and trophy blended into masses of decorations, and the ever moving and immeasurable sea of faces, has been one of dazzling brilllancy and marvellous animation. The impression left in the minds of those who saw the

pageant is that whatever boundless wealth, military pomp and linestrous rank could do to create and heighten the effect of a State's show of loyalty or demonstrate the affection of a people for their sovereign, was done for to-day's demonstration, and that the result surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Europe, in modern times at least.

The police reports show that fifty persons were admitted to Charing Cross Hospital during the day. They had been spectators of the pageant, and a majority had fainted in consequence of the great crush. One man was killed by a horse. Several patients were also admitted to Westminster Hospital who were suffering from prostration caused by the heat, crowding and excitement. Three of these, it is thought, are seriously ill.

ENCHANTING DEVICES IN OIL AND GAS. LONDON GORGROUSLY ILLUMINATED-SCENES IN NEWSPAPER ROW.

London, June 22-2 a. m. -At this hour the traffic of all wheeled vehicles was resumed, and the immense crowds of people gathered everywhere throughout the night are dispersing-slowly to be sure, but in the best of good humor. The illuminations were of the most gorgeous description. A light and cooling breeze prevailed throughout the evening, The finest display in the nature of illuminations was that given in the square fronting upon the Royal Exchange, which together with the Mansion House, was covered with beautiful and novel designs in colored oil lamps. The whole front of the bank is in graceful festoons of gaslights. This is perhaps the grandest sight in London, although there were many noteworthy spectacles, particularly that which Bond-st, presented, with its lines of Venetian masts and festoons of flowers the whole length of each side of the street, while at intervals of a few yards from strings of bunting stretched across the street from win low to window depended lighted Chinese lanterns. The enchanting devices in oil and gas at almost ever

dow to window depended lighted Chinese lanterns.

The enchanting devices in oil and gas at almost every house, and the occasional triumphal arches presented perhaps the best effect of decoration and illomination. One house in Pail Mail gave an added charm to the dazzling picture, changing the effect by placing candelabra, each bearing a score of candles, in every window.

Trafalgar Square presented a grand signt, The Grand Hotel was brilliantly illuminated. In every window there were innumerable colored lamps, while a powerful electric lamp sharply outlined the hotel and brought into hold relief the continuously moving masses of people in the square. The converging streets were a blaze of light throughout their entire length. The strand and Fleet-st, where are located the newspaper and the telegraph offices, presented, it was generally admitted, the most notable features of the display. In the West End, where are the clubs, the embassies and the resiliences of the aristocracy, there were many striking effects in light and color. The residence of Lord salisbury presented a brilliant spectacle, while the several Colonial Agents seemed to endeavor to outshine each other.

Victoria-st, was marked by its picturesque effects in oil and gas. All the insurance companies made macnificent displays, although they were somewhat isolated. The decorations and illuminations of The Illustrated News were of the pretitest character. The combinations of brilliant bunting, natural flowers and illuminated devices were greatly heightened in their effect by throwing upon the whole from an elevated station opposite a powerful electric light.

FRANKFORT, June 21.—Jubilee day was observed here with a concert in the Kurgarten, German and English banquets, a display of fireworks, etc.

Wieshaden, June 21.—To-day a thanksgiving service was held and a grand ball was given at the dovernment House in honor of Queen Victoria's Jubice. This ovening a concert was given in the Kur Park and the city was illuminated.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—The Crown Prince and Princes of Denmark, Prince Waldemar and the diplomatic body attended a jubilee service to day at the British Legation. To-night a banquet was given which was attended by diplomatic representatives and notables. Mr. Anderson, United States Minister, and Mr. Ryder, United States Consul, were present.

Berlin, June 21.—The Grand Duchess of Baden at-tended the special service in the Euglish Church to-day. Count Lebndorf, the Emperor's Alde-de-Camp, visited the Hritish Embassy and offered the Emperor's congrat-ulations. A large number of buildings in the city were

MUNICH, June 21.—A thankagiving service and a re-ception were held at the British Legation to-day. The Gibbert Opera Company gave a performance this even-ing, the royal family attending.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, June 21.—In honor of the Queen's jubilee a fete was given to 16,000 children, and 2,500 poor people were given a dinner. This evening, municipal ball was given and the city was illuminated. BRISBANE, June 21.—The International Exhibition was opened to-day. The jubilee fetes will extend throughout the week. Governor Musgrave held a leves to-day and a fete was given to 1,000 State school children. The Mayor this evening gave a bail at which there were 1,000 guests.

Gibraltar, June 21.—The Queen's Jubilee was cele-brated here by a religious service in the Spanish Cathe-dral. The streets were beautifully decorated, and the vessels at anchor were gay with bunting. There was a review of the garrison, and at night the promensies were sli illuminated.

MELBOURNE, June 21.—The Queen's Jubilee was cele-brated here with great enthusiasm.

ST. PRIERBURG, June 21.—The Journal de St. Peters-bourg, referring to Queen Victoria's Jubilee, says all civil-ized nauous units in congratulating the British people and in hoping that the Queen may reign many years more, preserving the blessings of peace.

LITTLE JUBILEE IN ICELAND. BLACK FLAGS IN SEVERAL TOWNS-RIOTING IN

CORK. CORK, June 21 .- A fight occurred here to-day between the Loyalists and Nationalists during the military review held in honor of the Queen's jubilee. The Nationalists paraded past the reviewing ground carrying black flags. This angered the Loyalists and they attacked the Home Rulers. Shots were fired from both sides, but no one was injured.

In several towns in Ireland the Nationalists to-day hoisted black flags. In each instance the police tore

A mob to night attacked the office of The Constitution, a conservative newspaper, and simashed windows in the the building. A body of police hurried to the scene and charged on the mob, but the rioters broke through their ranks, injuring several of the officers. The police then hade another charge on the mob with drawn staves, which they used with good effect, and succeeded in dispersion them.

Fifty persons are reported injured. The injuries include fractured heads and broken ribs. One man, who had been rested for participation in the riot, was searched in the presence of the Mayor, and although his pockets were und full of stones that functionary ordered his dis charge.

BELLFAST, June 21 - While Jubilee were passing through the Carrick

RIII this evening, they were attacked by party of Catholics. The Orangemen of the district took sides with the bands. Stones flew thick and fast for about fifteen unutes when policemen appeared on the drove the mob down the parrow treets in the vicinity. The mob, increased in numbers, reand fought with greater violence before for fully an hour. The poturned and lice found themselves powerless to cope with the rioters and summoned assistance. When this arrived batons were drawn and the mob was scattered in all dir ctions. Several policemen were injured in the

BEACON FIRES ENCIRCLE THE KINGDOM.

lighted simultaneously on all the principal peaks from Cornwall to the remotest part of Caithness, forming a connected chain of signals over the whole country.

In London this evening all the thoroughfares from Hyde Park to the Bank of England were so crowded with spectators that they were almost impassable. It is estimated that half a million sightseers were added to the masses of the populare of the metropolis, making the largest crowds over seen in London, yet under full self-countrol. The night passed quietly and there was no need of police to maintain order. The filuminations were fine.

THE JUBILEE IN NEW-YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUBJECTS OF THE QUEEN.

THEY CROWD THE METROPOLITAN [OPERA HOUSE AND SEND AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.

The more formal local exercises in celebration of the fitteth annuversary of the Queen's coronation took place yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Opera fine.

CELEBRATING IN FANEUIL HALL. ALL EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE USE OF THE HALL

UNSUCCESSFUL-IRISHMEN INDIGNANT. BOSTON, June 21 (Special).—A good deal of amuse-nent has been created for the disinterested public by the frantic efforts of a few agitators in Boston to pre-vent the use of Fancuil Hall to night by the admirers of Victoria. For the most part Irishmen were repre-sented in the movment, but one or two professional labor agitators saw in it an opportunity to make political capital out of their devotion to the cause of Ireland and urged on their Irish fellow chizens to a very absurd course. Fancuii Hall has many years been the scene of all sorts of meetings. Irishmen have been freely permitted without question to denave seen ireely permitted virsual question to nounce there the English Government. Socialists have advocated their theories and aired thier griev-ances in the old Craile of Liberty, but this meeting to culogize Queen Victoria has aroused much indignation among a certain class of men. After the indignation meeting last night, a large committee went out to the Highland district with the view of inducing Mayor O'Brien to veto the order permitting Englishmen to use the hall. His honor was ill, and positively re-fused to see any of the visitors, or to entertain their persistent demands for recognition in any official act. His mouthpiece, who talked to the committee through an open window at 1 o'clock in the morning, declared that Alderman Denovan was responsible for the etting of the hall, and Mayor O'Brien must not be mixed up in the disagreeable controversy, and the committee went away sorrowfully, narrowly escap-ing the rangs of a big watch dog on the premises. In hope that a technicality might be found which would invalidate it, the permit for the use of Fancuil Hall was examined by members of the protesting committee this morning, but everything was found to be in proper form. At noon a formal communication residence, setting forth their grievances. Abs

residence, setting forth their grievances. About 3 o'clock this afternoon the messenger returned when the tollowing conversation ensued.

Mr. Denver: "I can only say in answer to your comunication that the Mayor has no power in the matter at all. The limit of fourteen days in which he had a veto power has expired. I wenty days have passed since the passage of the order, and under no law has he the right to revoke the order, and under no law has he the right to revoke the order. He regrets very much, of course, that the committee of the Board of Aldermen had issued the permit without knowing for what purposes the hail was to be used, but his hands are tied. He wished ver, much that the committee on this aftair on the part of the British science would go elsewhere."

"Who is going to act as Mayor to night!"

"To-night Mayor O'Brien acts. He is able to sign documents."

"Supposing that Mayor O'Brien finds that there is trouble at Fancui Hali, has be any power to revoke

trouble at Fancui Hall, has he any power to revoke the order!"

"He has no power to revoke the order. The Board of Police has the power to preserve order, and in the case of a riot he has the power to call out the militia. But he is a very sick man. I had a long talk with him, and it took a good deal of time to get what I did out of him. He regrets very much the position that the city government is placed in. Had you gentlemen within the fourteen days known the purpose of these societies, and come to him with your gravance, I have no doubt at all, from what he said to me, he might have vetoed the order. But it was twenty days since the order was passed, and he has not, under any law.

the order was passed, and he has not, under any law, the power to revoke it."

Other conversation followed and the meeting dissolved, and the Englishmen toasted Victoria to their hearts, content in Fancuil Hail.

A BANQUET AT THE BRITISH LEGATION. Washington, June 21 (Special).-The British Minister celebrated the Jubilee anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign by giving a banquet this evening. The legation esidence was brilliant with lights, and decked with flowers and everywhere the British colors were conspi nous. The spacious hall and grand stairway were very effective. It is at the head of the latter where the portrait of the youthful Queen in her coronation robes is placed and looks down upon the visitor entering the portrait of the youthful Queen in her coronation robes the most notable features of the display. In the West End, where are the clubs, the embassies and the resiliences of the aristocracy, there were many striking effects in light and color. The residence of Lord salisbury presented a brilliant speciacle, while the several Colonial Agents seemed to endeavor to outside each other.

Victoria-st, was marked by its picturesque effects in oil and gas. All the insurance companies made magnetic moil and gas. All the insurance companies made magnetic form and of white immortelles held the dates in red figures, 18-7-18-7, across the bottom of the frame a band of white immortelles held the red capitals, V. R. L.-Victoria-st, was more of the pretitiest character. The combinations of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning, natural line each of the many long the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The combinations of brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The brilliant bunning and the pretitiest character. The brilliant bunning and the pretities

The St. George's Society of this city celebrated the Queen's Jutilee by furnishing in English oak a room for convalescents in the Garfield Memorial Hospital and providing for its future maintenance. A portrait of the Queen and of the late President Garfield adorn the walls. The room was dedicated with appropriate exercises. An address to be transmitted to the Queen by Minister West was also adopted by the society.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS. WASHINGTON, June 21 .- The following is the Presi dent's letter presenting his jubilee congratulations to GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of

GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of America, to Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States I present their sincere fellicitations upon the arrival of the fittieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain. I but utter the general voice of my fellow-countrymen in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign so marked with advance in popular well-being, physical, moral and intellectual.

It is justice and not adulation to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues for their important induced in producing and causing the prosperous and well-ordered condition of affairs now generally prevailing throughout your dominions.

May your life be prolonged and peace, honer and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire under just and equal laws and your government be strong in the affections of all who live under it.

And I pray God to have your Majesty in His holy keeping.

Done at Washington this 27th day of May, A. D. 1887.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

F. F. RAYARD Secretary of State.

By the President. T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

NO CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21 Special).-The English residents here made no demonstration whatever to-day. There were no flags displayed, no music, speeches, etc., of any kind. At the British consulate not even a flag was holsted.

OBSERVANCES OF THE DAY IN VARIOUS PLACES. WORGESTER, June 21 (Special).—The British and Scotch societies of the city united in celebrating the Queen's Birthday, and were joined by societies from Fitenburg Birthday, and were joined by societies from Fitchburg and Clinton. At the service in All Saints' Church this morning, the Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Cauren, New-York, delivered an address. In the afternoon there were field sports in Agricultural Park, with a sed by 3,000 neople, and in the evening a banquet in Mechanics Hall, at which the principal speakers were Congressman elect Join E. Russell, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, United states Senator George F. Hoar, T. C. Bates and Mayor Samuel Winslow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21.—The municipal flags are displayed here to-day on account of Queen Victoria's Jubiles, and a congratulatory dispatch was sent by the Mayor expressing Charleston's grateful remembrance of the Queen's quick and touching sympathy in the earth-quake calamity last fail.

SYRACUSE, June 21.—Englishmen from all over Central New-York united with the Englishmen here in ob-serving the Queen's Jubileo to-day. Albambra Hall was crowded this forenoon, where a musical entertainment was given and Dr. T. R. Calthorp delivered an address. Chicago, June 21.—The Queen's Jubilee Day was cele-CHICAGO, June 21.—The Queen's Jubilce Day was celebrated by a procession composed of the various British and Orange societies of the city. Notable in the procession was Major Francois Lapointe, the organizer and founder of the 65th Montreal Guards. Dr. B. P. Reynolds, the Granu Master of the Orange Lodge of the United States, also rode in the procession. After the procession had marched through the principal thorough fares of the city and been reviewed by the Slayor and other notable people, it proceeded to Cheltenham Beach, where the day was spent in witnessing athletic sports. A grand display of fireworks was given in the evening in honor of Her Majesty.

TRIMMINGS TO MATCH

TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

From The Boston Post.

Among the happy immates of the blind kindergarten is a beautiful great dog, who is at once a trusty guardian as well as a playmate for the children, ten of whom are now enjoying the hospitality of the now building at Jamaica Plain. A party of seeing children, who had gone out to visit the little unfortunates a short time since, had in its number one particularly sympathetic and interested spectator. The dog, as usual, was an object of interest, and caught his attestion. Going up to the big, kind creature, the little fellow patted him on the head, asying in a pathetic and feeling voice, "Poor doggle; you are blind, ain't you?" He could not imagine that any but a blind dog would be likely to belong to a blind kinderarten.

House. There, atter some well-phrased speeches by Erastus Wiman, ex-Mayor Seth Low, of Brooklyn; President Edye, of the St. George's Society; President Cuming, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Mayor Hewitt, and the reading of an ode to the Queen by Robert C. Winthrop, an address of congratulation to Her Majesty was moved and carried amid a great storm of cheering and enthusiasm. Nearly 5,000 people were crowded into the big opera house. For decorations there were a few British and American streamers stretched across the stage from wing to wing. Two royal standards and two American coats of-arms were hung against the walls near the boxes. A chorus of selected voices from the Oratorio Society.

of New-York, and other choral organizations sung the anthems. The orchestra of sixty instruments was

led by Frank Damrosch. Wagner's Kaiser march. Meyerbeer's Corenation March from "Le Prophete,"

and Webster's Jubilee Overture included in the music half of the programme.

The doors of the Opera House were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and for an hour and a half there was a constant stream of ticket-holders into the boxes, stalis and galleries. Shortly after 10 o'clock Erastus Wiman, the chairman, led the way up to the speaker's platform. With him on the stage were Mayor Hewitt, ex-Mayor Low, Henry W. O. Edye, president of the St. George's Society; James R. Cuming, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; F. W. Fleck, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George; George H. Toop, president of the Sons of St. George H. Toop, president of the dent of the Albion Seciety; Sir Roderick Cameron, the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest; the Rev. Father Turner, the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Long Island; John Paton, E. F. Beddal, Jackson Wallace, Dr. John A. Irwin, Joel Cook, Consul Hoare, A. M. Stewart, Father Tetrault, Dr. Kraus, R. J. Lewis, of the St. David's Society; T. B. Bowring and Archdeacon Kirby,

In the boxes were the British Minister, Sir Lionel Sackville-West, and family; Joseph J. O'Donohue, ex-president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Bishop Henry C. Potter, Seymour McCullagh, J. Brace Ismay, of the White Ster Steamship Line; J. H. Williams. Walter Watson, Rutus Hatch, the Rev. C. W. Turner, H. O. Northcote, J. S. Baring, James M. Constable, James Collender, John McAdie, George Fairchild, John (). Bainbrige, John S. Kennedy and

Heary Hogue.

After Handel's Coronation Anthem had been sung. the Rev. Dr. De Costa read a number of prayers for the Queen, among the two specially prepared for use during the Jubilee by the Archbishop of Center-bury. There was a lot of vigorous hand-clapping when Erastus Wiman got up to speak. Among other

when Erastus Wiman got up to speak. Among other things Mr. Wiman said;

The gratitude that pervales the world to-day is deeper seated than that which even the great and prosperous reign might result is seen to personal interest in the good tamen by every woman in the land; by every man whose nother's memory is precious to him, and in whose family relations he must he most sacred after this sense of grateful recognition is the object of the resulting to day. It is not, as has been charged, every another that we meet here formed government every another that we meet here. [Appianes,] of the content of the content of the common wealths on this side of the Atlantic as in the while world has no equal. On this side of the Atlantic as in the while world has no equal to the content, we meet here here he are sense we are rejoicing in the perfect freedom which the institutions of this great country afford to us, to recognize the wealth of this free to momen which is here extended to the English-speaking race in common what all others, and to rejoice in the vast progress, the perfect prosperity, and the unclouded prospect which the United States now most happing enjoys. [Applanes.]

With therefore, no metitle but that which the American

nect which the United states now most happily enjoys. (Ap-with, therefore, no metive but that which the American people would meet heartily approve, we come together to day in order that some expression might be made of the sent-ments of regard in which fire Majesty Queen Victoria is held, and that congratulations on the liftucth ansiversary of her great reign about be. In the most respectful manuer ten-dered to her. To make complete the universality of so great an event in the history of the world, as in the history of our native land, it seems proper that the children of Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies in this foretex city should thus assemble, and with becoming dignity and solemnity give ex-pression to their sentiments of graduuts and congratulation that a precious life so desfin had been so long signed, that a position so exalted had been so nobly filled, sad that a shin-ing crample had been set as potent for the good of all man-ted. (Appanass.)

ing example had been set as potent for his general and set as the M. [Applains.]

That Her Majesty has a warm affection for her kinsmen on this size of the Atlantic has been proved by frequent and positive indications, and it may be doubted whether, in all the great round of congratulations that she will this day receive, there will be any one more welcome than that witherenes from an assembliage in the greatedty of New York, giving expression to the hearty sentiments of recard and exteem in which she is held by the American people. (Cheering and applaines.)

Mr. When then proved at some length the commercial Mr. Wiman then urged at some length the commercial

union of the United States and Canada as a fitting Jubilee measure. He closed his speech thus :

lee measure. He closed his speech thus:

That the Queen's life may long he spared, that her declining years may be southed by the love and affection of all her people, and that when the measurer comes to call her to her great reward, she will be austrand by the Divine power to fain in happy communion for ever and ever with those who have gone before, is the prayer, I am sure of all whose prayers are worth having in this broad land. [Great appliance.] Ex-Mayor Low followed with a clever speech of congratulation. English and Americans differed, he said, only because they were so much slike. Both had this in common, that they always wanted their own way. all who were conspicuous in the stately pageant of her coronation, the Queen alone survived. She has been a that through all these years she has been Victoria and not the Queen. Well might her people expect America to John with them in celebrating the Jubilee of one whose diadem of womanhood was brighter than her Imperial erown. Grateful for her support in time of need, her sympathy in joy and sorrow. Americans united to-day

with Englishmen from ocean to ocean in the prayer,
"God save the Queen."

F. Hopkinson Smith read Mr. Winthrop's Jubiles Ode
which was printed in The TRUDEN on Sunday. The address to the Queen was moved by President Edys, of the
St. George's doctety. President Cuming, of the Friendly
Sons of St. Patrick, was one of the seconders. He said: Sons of St. Patrick, was one of the seconders. He said!

It gives me pleasure to second this address, a pleasure all the greater because i am an Iriahman, and ive in the certain faith that ore long Her Majesty will call again to her council as Prime Minister her most loval subject. William Ewart Gladstone, and that nefore many years are past she will open one of her Primements—and may she have many of them—on Toulin College irreds. And all the more gladly do I second the address, because in all her relations, as daughter, wife, mother and widow, she has most royally illustrated the virtues of purity and faithfulness, which are dearest to the Irish heart.

Here is the address in full:

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAN AND IRELAND.

May it please Your Siniesty, we the British. Irish and Canadian residents of New York, ofter you our loving and respectful congratulations upon the happy occasion of the Rifleth anniversary of your accession to the throne.

Wheresover scattered over the world, the hearts of your people are loval and devoted to you and to us, domicied without the Empire, it affords inestinable satisfaction to know that the educated and the good of all nablous are in unison with us in admiration of your glorious reign and respect for your illustrious person. Heast to tride to your long and on-precedented reign as that a sovereign without reproach and a forest time on the seconstitutional, no less popular that the content of the seconstitutional in less popular that the source of the seconstitutional in the secons of the seconstitution of the seconstitution and affectionate tegar of or the liberties and workers at your commiscration for suffering, your damping and affectionate tegar of or the liberties and workers at your people, must aver stand as the highest example for those who may be called upon to rule.

We devoutly pray for every blessing upon Your Majesty, and that the remainder of your reign and life may be as glorious to yourself and prosperons to your subjects as the half contury which we now celebrate.

There were loud calls for Mayor Hewitt after the address had been read and voted. The Mayor was introduced and said:

I am introduced here as the Mayor of New-York. I am not here as Mayor, but as an American citizen, with whou blood

dress had been read and voted. The Mayor was introduced and said:

I am introduced here as the Mayor of New-York. I am not
here as Mayor, but as an American citizen, with whom blood
here as Mayor, but as an American citizen, with whom blood
here as Mayor, but as an American citizen, with whom blood
here as Mayor, but as an American citizen, with whom blood
here as an an american citizen, and the description of the greatest importance, and if then learned, for I
spread of what I know, that we owed to the Queen of England
the non intervention of the great powers of Europe in our
struggle for National life. (Loud applause.) She was our
friend as well as your Queen.

I did not mean to speak when I came on the platform. But
when you call as your Queen.
And I wish that there may be (Applause.) England has
aiways moved in the path of freedom; and if in any part of
the Queen's dominions there by denote the control of the path of the control of

The big audience sang "God Save the Queen," and Archicacon Kirkby then pronounced the benediction.

DANCING IN THE QUEEN'S HONOR. ALL SORTS OF RURAL CELEBRATIONS AT STATEN ISLAND-RACES AND FIREWORKS,

The afternoon and evening celebrations of the Jubilee

spread themselves pretty well over Staten Island and the whole lower end of the Bay. The games and sports at Erastina, Buffalo Bill's old stamping ground, began sharply at 2 o'clock and ran all through the rest of the day. Fully 15.000 people sat on the benches or walked around in the dust, trying to get up an interest in the athletic contests The competitors themselves looked as though they Lad just come out of a Turkish bath and were waiting to be rubbed dry. Long before nunset the spectators also were as limp and dejected as a new high-collar in a 99° temperature. The feed drinks had long ago been exhausted, and nothing was left to quench the thirst but some salty flavored "seafoam," in kegs which must have had a Coney Island on last summer. Erastus Wiman steeped himself for an hour or two in the atmosphe of the track, and then beat a retreat to St. George. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan held out till the end, though his heavy clerical costume was a distressing haudicap. The grounds were gay with Highlanders in tartans and with bare legs. The Scotchhighlanders in tarians and with bare legs. The Scotch-men, in fact, were the most conspicuous and patrictle body of the Queen's subjects in the whole crowd. There were 500 of them on hand, in all representing twenty or

thirty claus. Two or three bagpipes, too, kept up a trial

The chief competitions of the afternoon were the base-ball match, the lacrosse match and the trials in dancing. The baseball medals were won by the New-York Re-serves, who easily beat a team of picked players from the Metropolitan and Athletic clubs. McMuller, Mana-ger Caylor's new California pitcher, was put in for the picked team and did rather poorty. The score was as fillows:

Basebita Reserves, 8; Picked Nine, 3. Errors Reserves, 3; Picked Nine, 3. Basehita Reserves, 8; Picked Nine, 3. Errors—Reserves, 3; Picked Nine, 3.

The New-York Lacrosse team defeated the Druids of Baltimore later in the afternoon by a score of 8 to 5.

There were three contests in dancing, the Highland filing, broadsword dance, the English hornpipe and the Irish Jig. Competitors appeared in national costumes. The winners in the Highland fing were W. J. McCleilan, William Cameron and Feter Sinclar. The best three hornpipe dancers were Maicom McNeil, W. J. McCleilan and W. J. Whitelaw. Charles J. Gorman and James Ward won the first two prizes for jig dancing. W. J. Whitelaw, a Scotchman, came in third. These were the colly three men who showed a bit of green the whole atternoon. In the costume competition J. H. Allen, of Earle's Battery, carried off the military honors. William Enson was pronounced the most pleturesque and striking of the Highlanders. He wore two pisiols, a sword, a dagger and a knife down near his knee, and made a warlike appearance which was really appailing in such hot weather.

Besides these contests there were races of all sorts — running races, walking races, a wheelbarrow race, and an obstacle race The Judges were John McMasters, of the Brooklyn Rasebuil Club, and W. J. McEwen, or New York. Three prizes were given in each contest in which there were more than three entries. The awards in all amounted to over \$500 in value.

over \$500 in value. AN ANTI-JUBILEE MEETING.

IRISHMEN IN COOPER UNION DENOUNCE THE QUEEN AND HER AMERICAN ADMIRERS, Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon, as chairman, was the central figure at a mass-meeting in Cooper Institute last night, held under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael, to protest against "fifty years of Victoria's murderous misrale" in Ireland. The hall was crowded and the cheers for Ireland and for Irish leaders, and the ground and bisses for England and English leaders were of a warlike kind. The appearance of Captain Condon, who scarcely ever comes upon a public platform, was re-ceived with a whirlwind of enthusiasm; and what he said put the audience into a mood that was anything but peaceful. Captain Condon is the author of the ex-pression "God Save Ireland," and he was sentenced to death in England twenty years ago. The platform was draped in black, and behind the chairman's desk were large figures on a dark ground, showing the manne of people who were evicted, imprisoned, hanged and so on in Ireland during the last fifty years. The whole house broke out in anger when the names of Joseph J. O'Donobue and James R. Cuming, president of the Frindly Sons of St. Patrick, were mentioned, because these men took part to the Jubilee celebration at the Metropolitan Opera House. Pather McGlynn's name was cheered; William O'Brion's

the Jubilee celebration at the Metropolitan Opera House. Pather McGlynn's name was cheered; William O'Brion's name was cheered and hissed.

Some of those who were on or near the platform were the Rev. C.P. McCarthy, Major E. J. O'Shaughnessy, William J. Knoud, James A. O'Gorman, Mich of Giblin, B. Moymahan, Colonel R. J. Hinton, Dr. William B. Wallace, Dr. C. J. Maguire, Thomas Martin, Michael Kennedy, Arthur J. Delany, Patrick J. Legan, Hugh Eing, Jeremiah B. Murphy, James J. Buckley, General James R. O'Beirne, Dennis Burns, P. J. Tynan (° No. 1°), Captain John Mooney, Captain J. Kerwin and J. Comyns.

The chairman said, among other things:

This morning our own Catholic Church in her own way honored these martyrs. (theers for Father Larkin.) To highly it is our duty to remember how these mended to intrinst the same despotism—by men precending to represent american feeling, but who really represent anoots but thouselves (appliance); men who celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in the name of Albertica. (Cries of "Hewitt" and hisses.) Our burness is not with this English Queen as a woman. [Hisses, low burness is not with this English Queen as a woman. [Hisses, low burness is not with this English Queen as a woman. [Hisses, low burness is not with this English Queen as a woman. [Hisses, low burness is not of her immente wealth, subscribed only half intia sub, and told the Sulkan of Turkey that he should subscribe only the same amonin. [Hisses.]

Ex-Assemblyman David B. Heaty, Arthur M. Forrester, Dr. Whikam B. Walkee, John W. Goff and others spoke, after which resolutions were passed expressing the general sentiments of the meeting. The last resolution reads thus:

A MASS FOR ENGLAND'S IRISH VICTIMS. A SOMBRE JUBILEE SERVICE IN THE CHURCH OF

There was a Jubilee celebration yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh-st. and Broadway, in the form of a " solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the 1,500,000 persons who have perished from hunger and eviction during the fifty years of England's misrule in Ireland." The pastor of the church, Father Larkin, was celebrant; Father John Deherty, deacon, and Father William Kenny, sub-deacon. Pressure was brought upon Father Larkin, in the form of threatening letters and personal interviews, to induce him not to say mass; but these efforts were useless. Not only did he say mass, but he delivered a somewhat bitter lecture relating what had occurred in Ireland since the Queen reached the throne. The clergymen appeared within the sanctuary in mourning vestments and the music, under the direction of Organist J. S. Radley, was coronation, the Queen alone survived. She has been a silent witness of that resistless progress among her people that was soon to divide the has-been and the is-to-be. Happy for her and for her people that through it all she had been a help to that progress and not an obstacle:

Union Jack was holsted from the Hotel Normandic, and this gave the people an opportunity to say things by no means favorable to the rejoicings going on in England during the day.

When mass was over, Father Larkin came out from the vestry, took off some of his vestments and began reading from a book written by John Francis Maguire, M. P., entitled, "The Irish we wentments and began reading from a book written by John Francis Maguire, M. P., entitled, "The Irish in America." The extracts which he read showed how many people were evieted, imprisoned, died of famine, fever and so on in Ireland during the fifty years which the Queen has occupied the throne. He spoke of the six thousand whe were buried at Point St. Charles in the auburbs of Montreal, and of the nineteen hundred who died at Kingston—all emigrants and all suffering from ship fever, which they contracted during the voyage. Most of those who were in the church began to cry, and, even some of the women sobbed aloud as Father Larkin closing the book from which he had been reading, said:

These are some of the specimens of British tyranny and British injustice which have occurred during the glorious resign of Her Majesty. This is a pretty evidence of the condition of the Irish people during the reign of the Queen whe has been said to be a good mother, and to be in an especial manner the mother of the poor and the death ite. This Jubbee takes its name from the Jublies year of the Irealites. According to the laws of God they had, on such occasions, to sunneiptie their slaves, and to see that the lands were restored to the people. They say the Queen has no power to influence her government. Is she indeed such a nonatity that she could not prevent them from working injustice upon the Irish people. They say the Queen has no power to influence her government. Is she indeed such a nonatity that she could not prevent them from working injustice upon the Irish prevent and the death of the propagate anil forgive, but the fingles were not prepared to do justice. And

Irishmen came to the church from all quarters of city. Prominent among them was O'Donovan Ro-who looked warlike all the time.

VITIATED BLOOD. Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Through the medium of one of your books received through Through the medium of one of your books received introl... Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggiel, Apollo, Pa. I became ac-quainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in con-nection with crysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after hection with eryspens, that have been pronounced incurable by some of the heat physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA BEMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.

Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROPULOUS ULCERS. James E. Richardson, Custom House, New-Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mero wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could wreck. At times could not lift my mans to my near, could not turn in bed; was in constant natu, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was per-

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. Crawford.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES. We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was oursed by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLV-ENT, CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes

"cake" here as a medicinal soap.
TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED, And Contagious Humors, with Lose of Hair, and Emplion of Skin, are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internal-It, when all other medicines fail. Send for pamphlet.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price:
CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, 50 cta.; CUTICURA
SOAP, an Exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25 cta.; CUTICURA
RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, 21. POTTER
DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Ha-

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weakness, Sortness, Lamenese, Strains and Pain relieved in one
miants by the Cutionra Anti-Pain Planter.—
miallible.—